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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/993,532	11/06/2001	Andrew W. Wilks	M-11644 US	8674
7590	05/19/2005		EXAMINER	
DAVID L. McCOMBS			CHUNG, JI YONG DAVID	
HAYNES AND BOONE, LLP			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
901 MAIN STREET			2143	
SUITE 3100				
DALLAS, TX 75202-3789			DATE MAILED: 05/19/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/993,532	WILKS, ANDREW W.
	Examiner Ji-Yong D. Chung	Art Unit 2143

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 4/6/2005.  
 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                            2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-4, 6, 8-11, 13, 15-18, and 20 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 5, 7, 12, 14, 19 and 21 is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-4, 6, 8-11, 13, 15-18, and 20 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Remarks***

1. Applicant's arguments and amendments filed on April 6, 2005 have been carefully considered but they are not deemed fully persuasive. Applicant's arguments are deemed moot in view of the following new grounds of rejection as explained here below, necessitated by Applicant's substantial amendment (i.e., *incorporating the limitations of claims 5 and 7 into independent claim 1 and adding the limitations, "reading the name registry" and "broadcasting the unique computer name ... ", has required further search and consideration.*) to the claims which significantly affected the scope thereof.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1-4, 6, 8-11, 13, 15-18, and 20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bourke-Dunphy et al (U.S. Pat. No. 6,449,642, referred to as Bourke-Dunphy hereafter) in view of French et al (U.S. Pat. No. 6,442,685, referred to as French hereinafter).

With regard to **claim 1**, Bourke-Dunphy discloses a method of configuring *a unique computer name record* (Fig. 8) *in a network of a plurality of information handling systems*

(“computer network,” line 5, column 1) the method comprising

*reading a service tag identifier uniquely identifying the information being handled system* [Netparam.ini (lines 1-13, column 8) is read as a “service tag” for configuring the new client computer],

*incorporating at least a portion of the service tag identifier to define the unique computer name record* [the computer name in netparam.ini is used to name the computer (lines 1-13, column 8)] and

*the information handling system and the plurality of information handling systems using a substantially a similar boot program.* In Bourke-Dunphy’s network, many client computers use the substantially similar boot program, specifically, those clients hosting Windows NT or Windows 98 (see lines 14-20, column 3);

*storing the unique computer name record for the information handling system in a memory of the information handling system* [During the installation, the step occurs automatically, because the netparam.ini record is read into RAM for processing];

*transferring the unique computer name record to a name registry of the information handling system* [After the installation, the compute name in RAM is stored in the Registry, see lines 10-22, column 8. Note that the Windows NT Registry contains the computer name that is updated during the client configuration];

*booting the information handling system from the substantially similar boot program used by each of the plurality of information handling systems* [The step 98 in Fig. 17 illustrates the step of booting].

*reading the name registry* [reading the registry is inherent during the boot of Windows NT (See the provided copy of <http://www.windowsnetworking.com/kbase/WindowsTips/WindowsXP/AdminTips/Miscellaneous/WindowsProgramStartupLocations.html>)].

Bourke-Dunphy does not show, but French shows the following feature:

*broadcasting the unique computer name record on the network to check for conflicts, and whereby if no conflict exists, the information handling system is recognized as a valid node on the network* [See from line 59, column 5 to line 59, column 6 for the general description of its use. Specifically, see lines 30-39, column 6].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use NetBIOS in a local network to determine if a name of the host device is duplicated in the network, because French shows that NetBIOS maybe implemented for many operating systems including Windows NT (see Bourke-Dunphy), that operate in network systems.

With regard to **claim 2**, Bourke-Dunphy discloses *the plurality of information handling systems being configured to have a corresponding unique computer name record using a service tag identifier of each of the plurality of information handling systems*. Each of the new computer names is made from its corresponding netparam.ini file. Note the following inherent property of Microsoft BackOffice Small Business Server's Setup Computer Wizard (SCW): it forces each computer name on the network to be unique.

With regard to **claim 3**, Bourke-Dunphy discloses that *the configuration of the unique computer name record occurs prior to the information handling system accessing the network.*

After the client reboots (step 98, Fig. 17), the server on the network is accessed. Note that the client cannot access the network prior to the completion of the computer name configuration, which is part of the client network configuration. Also see lines 30-36, column 8.

With regard to **claim 4**, Bourke-Dunphy shows that the configuration of the unique computer name record for the information handling system occurs dynamically during a startup of the information handling system. Fig. 17 shows how the configuration of the computer name record occurs during the “startup” (installation).

With regard to **claim 6**, Bourke-Dunphy discloses that *the transfer of the unique computer name record to the name registry occurs prior to the information handling system accessing the network.* Note that the client cannot access the network prior to the completion of the computer name configuration, which is part of the client network configuration. Also see lines 30-36, column 8.

**Claims 8-11, 13, 15-18, and 20** list all the corresponding limitations of claims 1-4 and 6, but in apparatus form rather than in method form. The reasons for the rejections of claims 1-4 and 6 apply to claims 8-11, 13, 15-18, and 20, and therefore, the claims 8-11, 13, 15-18, and 20 are rejected for the same reasons.

***Conclusion***

4. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

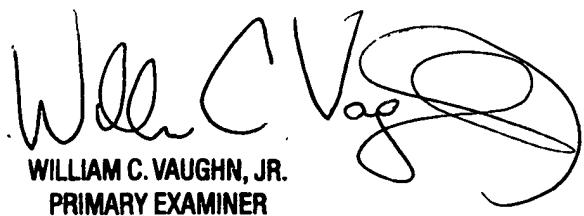
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ji-Yong D. Chung whose telephone number is (571) 272-7988. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wiley can be reached on (571) 272-3923. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Ji-Yong D. Chung  
Patent Examiner  
Art Unit: 2143



WILLIAM C. VAUGHN, JR.  
PRIMARY EXAMINER